

RP-HPLC METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF METFORMIN, DAPAGLIFLOZIN, SAXAGLIPTIN IN TABLET DOSAGE FORMS

PADMAVATHI SAKINALA^{1*}, GUDIVADA LAVANYA PRIYA², INJETY SUNDAR RAJ², DURGA BHAVANI².

DEPT OF PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS, NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, ATMAKUR, MANGALAGIRI, GUNTUR-522503, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

*CORRESPONDING AUTHORS:

PADMAVATHI SAKINALA; EMAIL- PADMAVATHI.SAKINALA @GMAIL.COM
GUDIVADA LAVANYA PRIYA; EMAIL-PRİYAGUDIVADA@GMAIL.COM

ABSTRACT

A SIMPLE, ACCURATE, PRECISE METHOD WAS DEVELOPED FOR THE SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF THE METFORMIN, DAPAGLIFLOZIN AND SAXAGLIPTIN IN PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORM. CHROMATOGRAM WAS RUN THROUGH ZORBAX C18 250X4.6MM, 5 μ . MOBILE PHASE CONTAINING 0.01N KH₂PO₄ AND ACETONITRILE IN THE RATIO OF 55:45 V/V WAS PUMPED THROUGH COLUMN AT A FLOW RATE OF 1.0ML/MIN. TEMPERATURE WAS MAINTAINED AT 30°C. OPTIMIZED WAVELENGTH FOR METFORMIN, DAPAGLIFLOZIN AND SAXAGLIPTIN WAS 230.0 NM. RETENTION TIME OF SAXAGLIPTIN, METFORMIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN WERE FOUND TO BE 2.253MIN, 2.701MIN AND 3.598MIN. %RSD OF SYSTEM PRECISION FOR METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN WERE AND FOUND TO BE 1.1, 1.7 AND 1.1 RESPECTIVELY. %RSD OF METHOD PRECISION FOR METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN WERE AND FOUND TO BE 0.8, 1.1 AND 0.6 RESPECTIVELY. % RECOVERY WAS OBTAINED AS 98.94%, 100.35% AND 100.13% FOR METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN RESPECTIVELY. LOD VALUES ARE OBTAINED FROM REGRESSION EQUATIONS OF METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN. WERE 4.50PPM, 0.02PPM, 0.10PPM AND LOQ VALUES ARE OBTAINED FROM REGRESSION EQUATIONS OF METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN WERE 13.65PPM, 0.05PPM, 0.31PPM RESPECTIVELY. REGRESSION EQUATION OF METFORMIN WAS $Y = 5934X + 13728$, DAPAGLIFLOZIN WAS $Y = 119948X + 2393.4$ AND OF SAXAGLIPTIN WAS $Y = 101914X + 5013$. RETENTION TIMES ARE DECREASED SO THE METHOD DEVELOPED WAS SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL THAT CAN BE ADOPTED IN REGULAR QUALITY CONTROL TEST IN INDUSTRIES.

KEY WORDS: METFORMIN, DAPAGLIFLOZIN, SAXAGLIPTIN, RP-HPLC

INTRODUCTION:

AS OPPOSED TO NP-HPLC, RP-HPLC EMPLOYS MAINLY DISPERSIVE FORCES (HYDROPHOBIC OR VANDERWAL'S INTERACTIONS). THE POLARITIES OF MOBILE AND STATIONARY PHASES ARE REVERSED, SUCH THAT THE SURFACE OF THE STATIONARY PHASE IN RP-HPLC IS HYDROPHOBIC AND MOBILE PHASE IS POLAR, WHERE MAINLY WATER-BASED SOLUTIONS ARE EMPLOYED. RP-HPLC IS BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR MODE OF CHROMATOGRAPHY. ALMOST 90 % OF ALL ANALYSES OF LOW-MOLECULAR-WEIGHT SAMPLES ARE CARRIED OUT USING RP-HPLC. DISPERSIVE FORCES EMPLOYED IN THIS SEPARATION MODE ARE THE WEAKEST INTERMOLECULAR FORCES, THEREBY MAKING THE OVERALL BACKGROUND INTERACTION

ENERGY IN THE CHROMATOGRAPHIC SYSTEM VERY LOW COMPARED TO OTHER SEPARATION TECHNIQUES¹. THIS LOW BACKGROUND ENERGY ALLOWS FOR DISTINGUISHING VERY SMALL DIFFERENCES IN MOLECULAR INTERACTIONS OF CLOSELY RELATED ANALYTES. ADSORBENTS EMPLOYED IN THIS MODE OF CHROMATOGRAPHY ARE POROUS RIGID MATERIALS WITH HYDROPHOBIC SURFACES. THE MAJORITY OF PACKING MATERIALS USED IN RP-HPLC ARE CHEMICALLY MODIFIED POROUS SILICA. IN DATA ANALYSIS, THE QUALITY ASSURANCE OF THE BULK DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS PLAYS A VITAL ROLE.

METFORMIN² IS AN ANTIHYPERGLYCEMIC AGENT OF THE BIGUANIDE CLASS, USED FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TYPE II DIABETES). DAPAGLIFLOZIN³ IS A SODIUM-GLUCOSE COTRANSPORTER 2 INHIBITOR INDICATED FOR MANAGING DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2. DAPAGLIFLOZIN IS AN INHIBITOR OF SGLT2. BY INHIBITING SGLT2, DAPAGLIFLOZIN REDUCES REABSORPTION OF FILTERED GLUCOSE AND THEREBY PROMOTES URINARY GLUCOSE EXCRETION. DAPAGLIFLOZIN ALSO REDUCES SODIUM REABSORPTION AND INCREASES THE DELIVERY OF SODIUM TO THE DISTAL TUBULE⁴. SAXAGLIPTIN (RINN) IS AN ORALLY ACTIVE HYPOGLYCEMIC (ANTI-DIABETIC DRUG) OF THE NEW DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE-4 (DPP-4) INHIBITOR CLASS OF DRUGS. FDA APPROVED

DRUG PROFILE

METFORMIN:

DESCRIPTION: METFORMIN IS AN ANTIHYPERGLYCEMIC AGENT OF THE BIGUANIDE CLASS, USED FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TYPE II DIABETES). CURRENTLY, METFORMIN IS THE FIRST DRUG OF CHOICE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TYPE II DIABETES.

STRUCTURE:

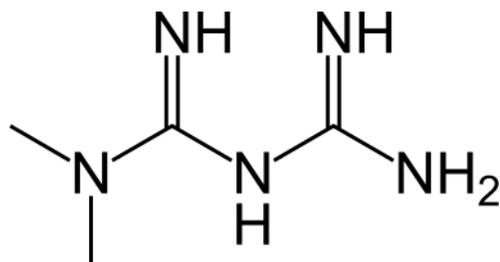


FIG NO: 1

SYNONYM:	N,N-DIMETHYLIMIDODICARBONIMIDICDIAMIDE-D ₆ , HYDROCHLORIDE; DIABETOSAN-D ₆ ; DIABEX-D ₆ , METFORMIN-D ₆ ; METIGUANIDE-D ₆
APPLICATION:	A DEUTERIUM LABELED ORAL HYPOGLYCEMIC AGENT
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	171.66
MOLECULAR FORMULA:	C ₄ H ₆ D ₆ CL ₅ N ₅
APPEARANCE:	CRYSTALLINE
PHYSICAL STATE:	SOLID

SOLUBILITY: SOLUBLE IN DMSO, AND METHANOL.

STORAGE: STORE AT -20° C

MELTING POINT: 215-218°C

DAPAGLIFLOZIN

DESCRIPTION: DAPAGLIFLOZIN IS A SODIUM-GLUCOSE COTRANSPORTER 2 INHIBITOR INDICATED FOR MANAGING DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2. WHEN COMBINED WITH DIET AND EXERCISE IN ADULTS, DAPAGLIFLOZIN HELPS TO IMPROVE GLYCEMIC CONTROL BY INHIBITING GLUCOSE RESORPTION IN THE PROXIMAL TUBULE OF THE NEPHRON AND CAUSING GLYCOSURIA. DAPAGLIFLOZIN WAS APPROVED BY THE FDA ON JAN 08, 2014¹⁰.

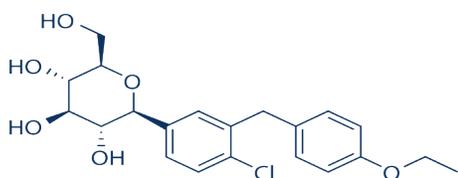


FIG NO:2 DAPAGLIFLOZIN

IUPACNAME: (2S,3R,4R,5S,6R)-2-(4-CHLORO-3-(4-ETHOXYBENZYL)PHENYL)-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL)TETRAHYDRO-2H-PYRAN-3,4,5-TRIOLE

APPLICATION: SODIUM-GLUCOSE CO-TRANSPORTER 2 (SGLT2) INHIBITORS

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 408.87

MOLECULAR FORMULA: C₁₂H₂₅ClO₆

PHYSICAL STATE: WHITE COLOUR SOLID

SOLUBILITY: SOLUBLE IN ORGANIC SOLVENTS, ETHANOL, DMSO, DIEHYL FORMAMIDE.

SAXAGLIPTIN:

DESCRIPTION: SAXAGLIPTIN (RINN) IS AN ORALLY ACTIVE HYPOGLYCEMIC (ANTI-DIABETIC DRUG) OF THE NEW DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE-4 (DPP-4) INHIBITOR CLASS OF DRUGS. FDA APPROVED ON JULY 31, 2009¹³.

STRUCTURE:

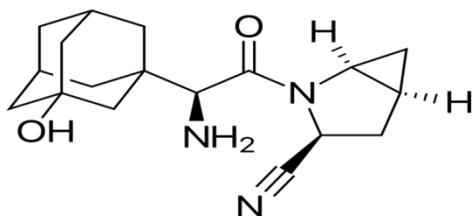


FIG NO:3

IUPAC:(1S,3S,5S)-2-((2S)-AMINO(3-HYDROXYTRICYCLO(3.3.1.1.3,7)DEC-1-YL)ACETYL)-2-AZABICYCLO(3.1.0)HEXANE-3-CARBONITRILE

THERAPEUTICCATEGORY	DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE-4 (DPP-4) INHIBITORS
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	315.41
T_{1/2}	2.5 HOURS
PLASMAPROTEINBINDING	<10%
METABOLISM	50%
ELIMINATION	RENAL AND HEPATIC
CHEMICALFORMULA	C ₁₈ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₂
SOLUBILITY:	IN <u>WATER</u>
BRAND NAMES	ONGLYZA,

MATERIALS:**INSTRUMENTS USED-**

1. ELECTRONICS BALANCE-DENVER
2. PH^H METER -BVK ENTERPRISES,INDIA
3. ULTRASONICATOR-BVK ENTERPRISES

WATERS HPLC 2695 SYSTEM EQUIPPED WITH QUATERNARY PUMPS,PHOTO DIODE ARRAY DETECTOR AND AUTO SAMPLER INTEGRATED WITH EMPOWER 2 SOFTWARE.

UV-VIS SPECTROPHOTOMETER PG INSTRUMENTS T60 WITH SPECIAL BANDWIDTH OF 2MM AND 10MM AND MATCHED QUARTZ CELLS INTEGRATED WITH UV WIN 6 SOFTWARE WAS USED FOR MEASURING ABSORBANCES OF METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN SOLUTIONS

CHEMICALS AND REAGENTS:

DRUGS- METFORMIN, DAPAGLIFLOZIN, SAXAGLIPTIN

OPTIMIZED METHOD:

MOBILE PHASE	0.01N KH ₂ PO ₄ : ACETONITRILE (55:45 V/V)
BUFFER	0.01N KH ₂ PO ₄
DILUENT	WATER : ACETONITRILE (50:50 V/V).
COLUMN	ZORBAX C18 150 X 4.6 MM, 5μM..
FLOW RATE	1.0 ML /MIN

INJECTION VOLUME	10 μ L
RUN TIME:	8MIN
WAVE LENGTH	221NM
BUFFER	0.01N KH ₂ PO ₄
TEMPERATURE	30°C

TABLE-I : OPTIMIZED METHOD CONDITIONS**SAMPLE PREPARATION.**

DILUENTS: BASED UP ON THE SOLUBILITY OF THE DRUG DILUENTS WAS SELECTED WATER: ACETONITRILE (50:50 V/V)

PREPARATION OF STANDARD STOCK SOLUTIONS: ACCURATELY WEIGHED 250MG OF METFORMIN, 2.5MG OF DAPAGLIFLOZIN AND 1.25MG OF SAXAGLIPTIN AND TRANSFERRED TO THREE 50ML VOLUMETRIC FLASKS SEPARATELY. 10ML OF DILUENT WAS ADDED TO FLASKS AND SONICATED FOR 20MINS. FLASKS WERE MADE UP WITH WATER: ACETONITRILE(50:50 V/V) AND LABELED AS STANDARD STOCK SOLUTION 1, 2 AND 3.

PREPARATION OF STANDARD WORKING SOLUTIONS (100% SOLUTION): 1ML FROM EACH STOCK SOLUTION WAS PIPETTE OUT AND TAKEN INTO A 10ML VOLUMETRIC FLASK AND MADE UP WITH WATER: ACETONITRILE(50:50 V/V). (500PPM METFORMIN, 5PPM DAPAGLIFLOZIN & 2.5PPM SAXAGLIPTIN).

PREPARATION OF SAMPLE STOCK SOLUTIONS: 5 TABLETS WERE WEIGHED AND CALCULATED THE AVERAGE WEIGHT OF EACH TABLET THEN THE WEIGHT EQUIVALENT TO 1 TABLET WAS TRANSFERRED INTO A 100ML VOLUMETRIC FLASK, 25ML OF DILUENT ADDED AND SONICATED FOR 50 MIN, FURTHER THE VOLUME MADE UP WITH DILUENT AND FILTERED.

PREPARATION OF SAMPLE WORKING SOLUTIONS (100% SOLUTION): FROM THE FILTERED SOLUTION 0.5ML WAS PIPETTE OUT INTO A 10 ML VOLUMETRIC FLASK AND MADE UP TO 10ML WITH DILUENTS. (500PPM METFORMIN, 5PPM DAPAGLIFLOZIN & 2.5PPM SAXAGLIPTIN)

4. ASSAY: QTERNMET XR (1000+10+5) THE LABEL CLAIM DAPAGLIFLOZIN 5MG METFORMIN 500MG SAXAGLIPTIN 2.5MG PER UNIT FORMULATION ASSAY WAS PERFORMED WITH THE ABOVE FORMULATION. AVERAGE % ASSAY FOR METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN. OBTAINED WAS 99.84%, 99.69% AND 99.54% RESPECTIVELY.

DRUG	AREA	LABELED AMOUNT(MG)	AMOUNT PRESENT(MG)	% ASSAY

METFORMIN,	3015691	500	500.63	99.84
SAXAGLIPTIN	302979	2.5	2.47	99.69
DAPAGLIFLOZIN	510717	5	4.95	99.54

TABLE-II-ASSAY CONDITIONS

VALIDATION

PARAMETER	ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA	METFORMIN	DAPAGLIFLOZIN	SAXAGLIPTIN
SYSTEM SUITABILITY PARAMETERS	% RSD = NOT BE MORE THAN 2%	0.8	0.6	1.1
PRECISION	RSD < 2%	1.1	1.1	1.7
LINEARITY	CORRELATION COEFFICIENT R^2 > 0.999	$R^2 = 0.999$	$R^2 = 0.999$	$R^2 = 0.999$
ACCURACY	RECOVERY 98-102% (INDIVIDUAL)	RECOVERY (50%) = 98.04%	RECOVERY (50%) = 99.47	RECOVERY (50%) = 100.53%
		RECOVERY (100%) = 99.28	RECOVERY (100%) = 101.07	RECOVERY (100%) = 100.21 %
		RECOVERY (150%) = 99.25	RECOVERY (150%) = 101.42	RECOVERY (150%) = 101.31
ROBUSTNESS	RECOVERY 98- 102%	COMPLIES	COMPLIES	COMPLIES
	FLOW RATE (-) 0.9ML/MIN	%RSD=1.2	%RSD=1.1	%RSD=1.3
	FLOW RATE (+) 1.1ML/MIN	%RSD=1.4	%RSD=1.1	%RSD=1.2
	MOBILE PHASE (-) 60B:40A	%RSD=1.1	%RSD=1.0	%RSD=0.9

	MOBILE PHASE (+) 50B:50A	%RSD=1.9	%RSD=1.6	%RSD=1.9
	TEMPERATURE (-) 25°C	%RSD=1.7	%RSD=1.8	%RSD=1.7
	TEMPERATURE (+) 35°C	%RSD=1.5	%RSD=1.8	%RSD=1.7
LOD		4.50 µG/ML	0.10 µG/ML	0.02 µG/ML
LOQ		13.65 µG/ML	0.31 µG/ML	0.05 µG/ML

TABLE:III-VALIDATION RESULT DEGRADATION:

S.NO	DEGRADATION CONDITION	ANALYTE PEAK AREA	% AREA RECOVERY	% DRUG RECOVERY
1	ACID	2840763	94.38	5.62
2	ALKALI	2884216	95.83	4.17
3	OXIDATION	2908982	96.65	3.35
4	THERMAL	2940115	97.68	2.32
5	UV	2971856	98.74	1.26
6	WATER	2983638	99.13	0.87

TABLE III DEGRADATION DATA OF METFORMIN.

S.NO	DEGRADATION CONDITION	ANALYTE PEAK AREA	% AREA RECOVERY	% DRUG RECOVERY
1	ACID	286701	94.44	5.56
2	ALKALI	290297	95.62	4.38
3	OXIDATION	292055	96.20	3.80

4	THERMAL	295191	97.23	2.77
5	UV	298041	98.17	1.83
6	WATER	301933	99.46	0.54

TABLE IV DEGRADATION DATA OF SAXAGLIPTIN

S.NO	DEGRADATION CONDITION	ANALYTE PEAK AREA	% AREA RECOVERY	% DRUG RECOVERY
1	ACID	482220	94.23	5.77
2	ALKALI	487692	95.30	4.70
3	OXIDATION	491872	96.12	3.88
4	THERMAL	498894	97.49	2.51
5	UV	501661	98.03	1.97
6	WATER	507169	99.11	0.89

TABLE V DEGRADATION DATA OF DAPAGLIFLOZIN

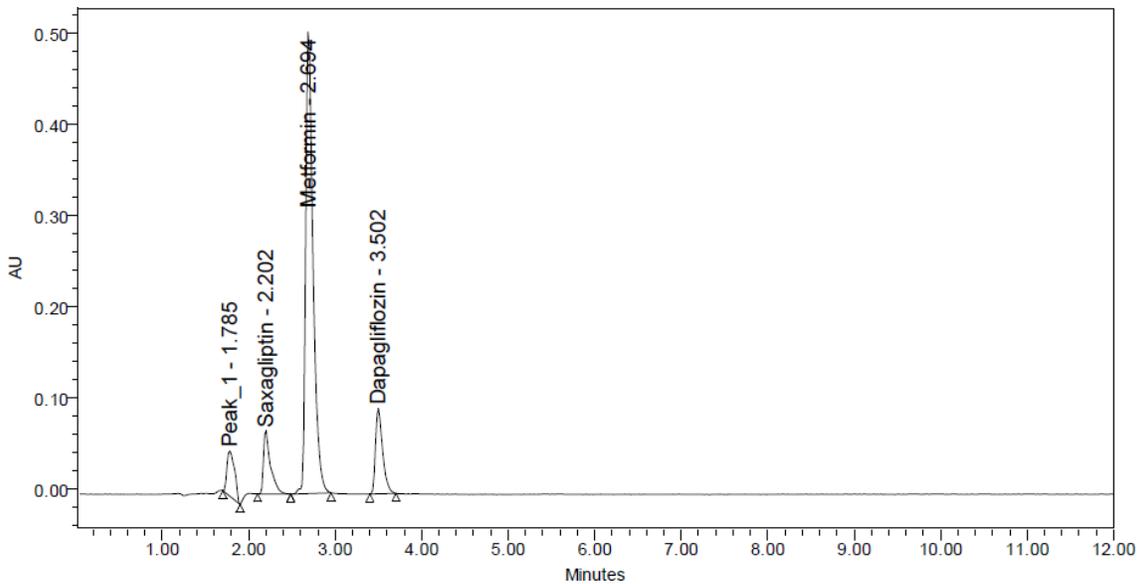


FIG I ACID DEGRADATION CHROMATOGRAM OF METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN

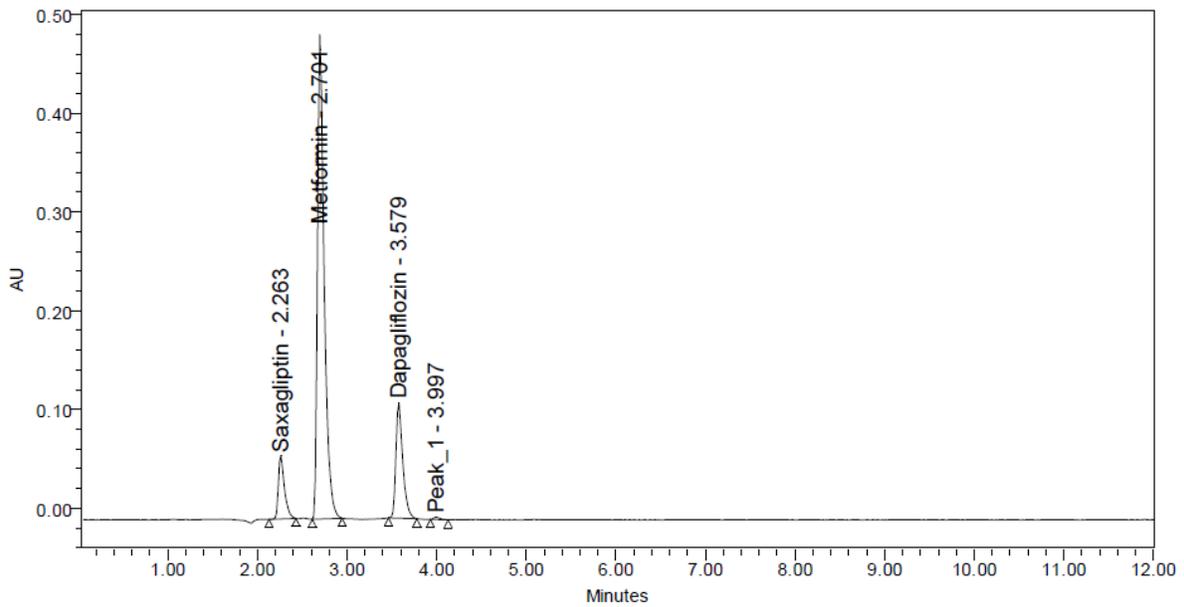


FIG II BASE DEGRADATION CHROMATOGRAM OF METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN

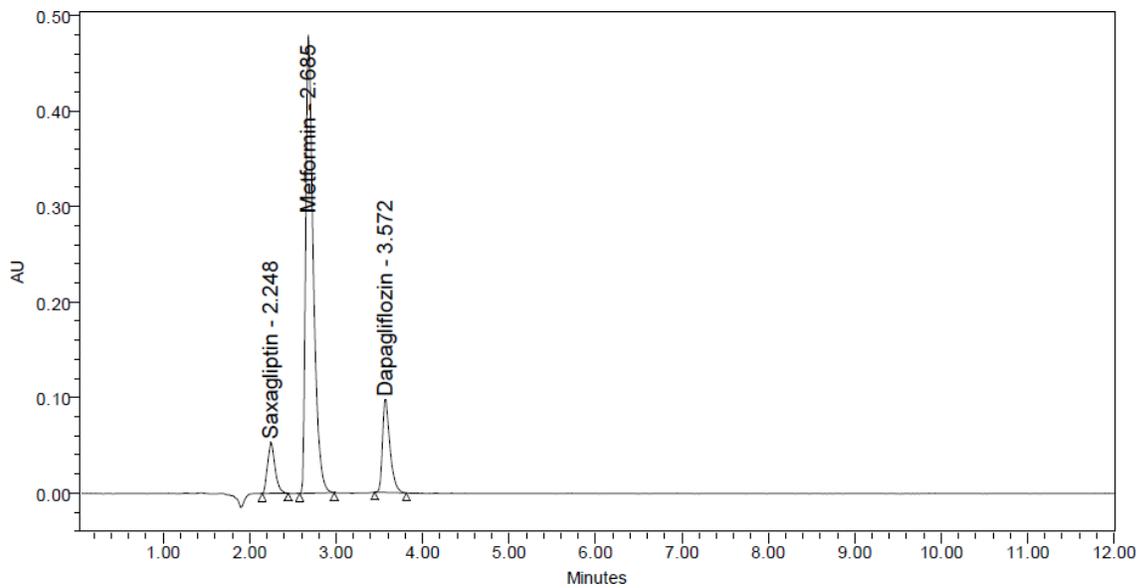


FIG III PEROXIDE DEGRADATION CHROMATOGRAM OF METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN

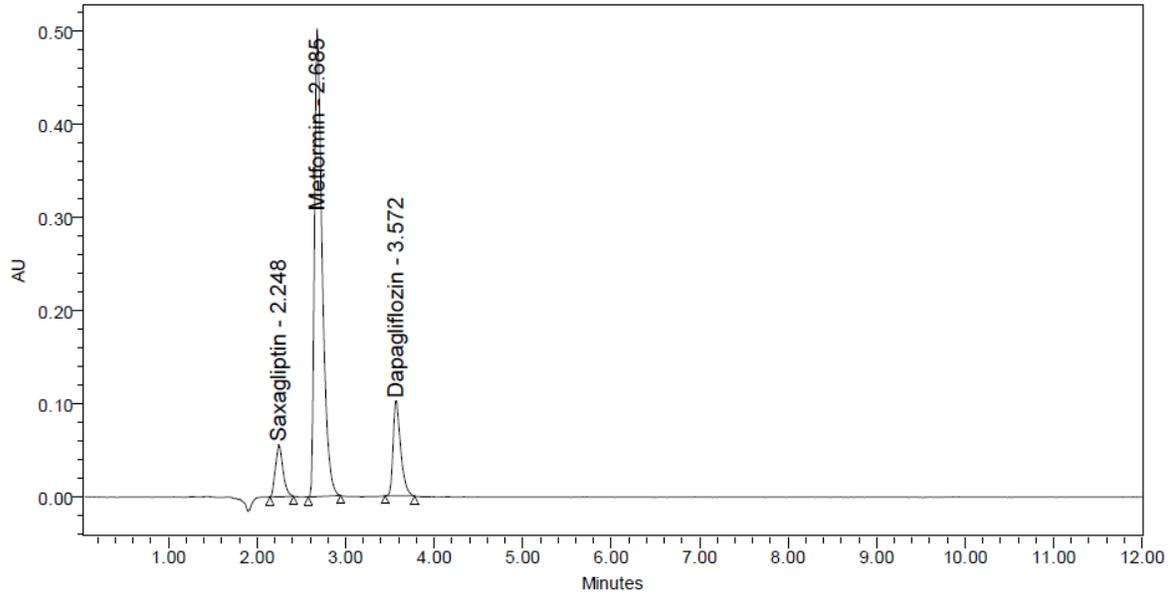


FIG IV THERMAL DEGRADATION CHROMATOGRAM OF METFORMIN, DAPAGLIFLOZIN & SAXAGLIPTIN

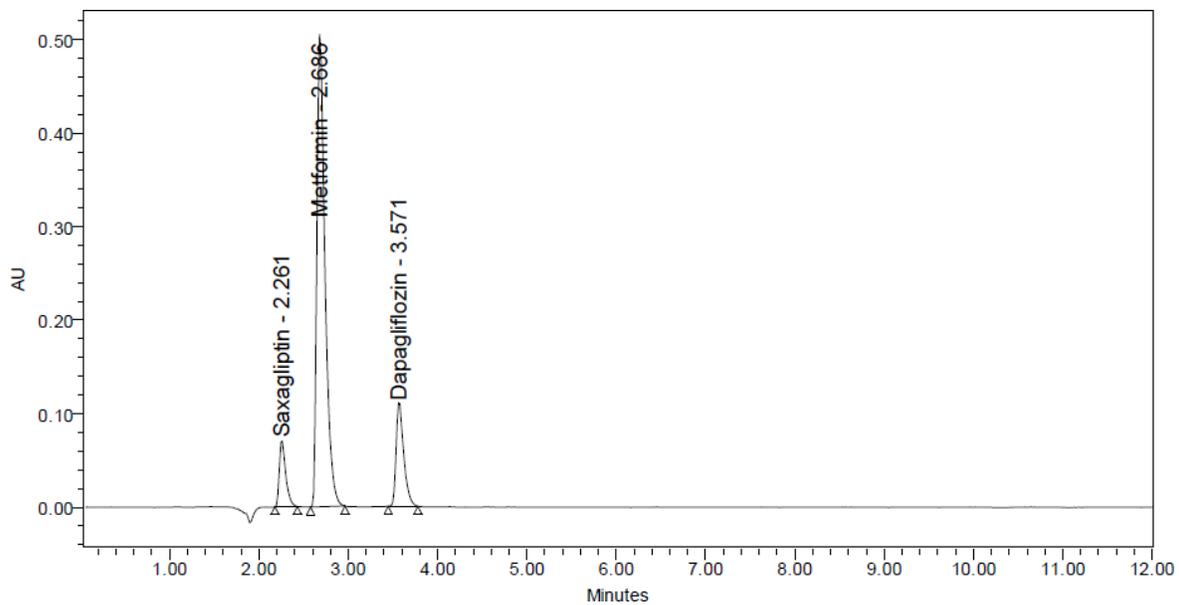


FIG V UV DEGRADATION CHROMATOGRAM OF METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN

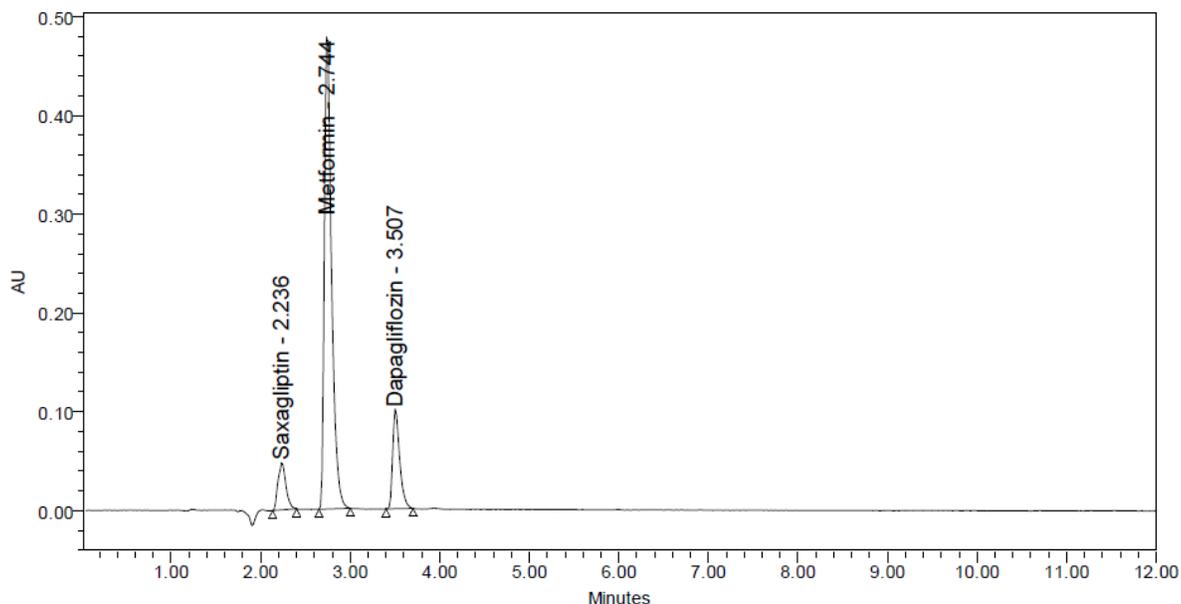


FIG VI WATER DEGRADATION CHROMATOGRAM OF METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

PARAMETERS	METFORMIN.	SAXAGLIPTIN	DAPAGLIFLOZIN	LIMIT
LINEARITY RANGE (µG/ML)	125-750µG/ML	0.625-3.75µG/ML	1.25-7.5 µG/ML	R< 1
REGRESSION COEFFICIENT	0.999	0.999	0.999	
SLOPE(M)	5934	119948	101914	
INTERCEPT(C)	13728	2393.4	5013	
REGRESSION EQUATION (Y=MX+C)	Y = 5934X + 13728	Y = 119948X + 2393.4	Y = 101914X + 5013	
ASSAY (% MEAN ASSAY)	99.84%	99.69%	99.54%	90-110%
SPECIFICITY	SPECIFIC	SPECIFIC	SPECIFIC	NO INTERFERENCE OF ANY PEAK
SYSTEM PRECISION %RSD	1.1	1.7	1.1	NMT 2.0%
METHOD PRECISION %RSD	0.8	1.1	0.6	NMT 2.0%
ACCURACY % RECOVERY	98.94%	100.35%	100.13%	98-102%
LOD	4.50/ML	0.02µG/ML	0.10µG/ML	NMT 3 µG/ML
LOQ	13.65G/ML	0.05µG/ML	0.31µG/ML	NMT 10µG/ML
ROBUSTNESS	FM	1.2	1.3	1.1
	FP	1.4	1.2	1.1
	MM	1.1	0.9	1.0
	MP	1.9	1.9	1.6
				%RSD NMT 2.0

	TM	1.7	1.7	1.8	
	TP	1.5	1.7	1.8	

CONCLUSION:

A SIMPLE, ACCURATE, PRECISE METHOD WAS DEVELOPED FOR THE SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF THE METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZININ TABLET DOSAGE FORM. RETENTION TIME OF SAXAGLIPTIN, METFORMIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN WERE FOUND TO BE 2.253MIN, 2.701MIN AND 3.598MIN. %RSD OF SYSTEM PRECISION FOR METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN WERE AND FOUND TO BE 1.1, 1.7 AND

1.1 RESPECTIVELY. %RSD OF METHOD PRECISION FOR METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN WERE AND FOUND TO BE 0.8, 1.1 AND 0.6 RESPECTIVELY. % RECOVERY WAS OBTAINED AS 98.94%, 100.35% AND 100.13% FOR METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN RESPECTIVELY. LOD VALUES ARE OBTAINED FROM REGRESSION EQUATIONS OF METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN. WERE 4.50PPM,0.02PPM, 0.10PPM AND LOQ VALUES ARE OBTAINED FROM REGRESSION EQUATIONS OF METFORMIN, SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN WERE 13.65PPM,0.05PPM,0.31PPM RESPECTIVELY. REGRESSION EQUATION OF METFORMIN WAS $Y = 5934X + 13728.$, DAPAGLIFLOZIN WAS $Y = 119948X + 2393.4.$ AND OF SAXAGLIPTIN WAS $Y = 101914X + 5013.$ RETENTION TIMES ARE DECREASED SO THE METHOD DEVELOPED WAS SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL THAT CAN BE ADOPTED IN REGULAR QUALITY CONTROL TEST IN INDUSTRIES

CONFLICTS OF INTREST:

THE AUTHORS ARE NOT HAVING ANY CONFLITS OF INTREST. ALL AUTHORS ARE CONTRIBUTED EQUALLY AND WRITING THE RESEARCH PAPER.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: THE AUTHORS ARE VERY MUCH THANKFUL TO THE MANAGEMENT, PRINCIPAL AND STUDENTS OF NIRMALA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, ATMAKUR, MANGALAGIRI, GUNTUR, AP

REFERENCES:

1. A.V KASTURE., WADODKAR S.G., MAHADIK K.R., MORE H.N. TEXTBOOK OF PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS – II, PUBLISHED BY NIRALI PRAKASHAN, 13TH EDITION, 2005
2. [HTTPS://PUBCHEM.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV/COMPOUND/METFORMIN](https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/METFORMIN)
3. [HTTPS://PUBCHEM.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV/COMPOUND/DAPAGLIFLOZIN](https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/DAPAGLIFLOZIN)
4. [HTTPS://PUBCHEM.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV/COMPOUND/SAXAGLIPTIN](https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/SAXAGLIPTIN)
5. R. G CHATWAL, ANAND K.S. HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY. INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, 5TH ED; HIMALAYA PUBLISHERS: MUMBAI, 2010; 2.570-2.629.
6. B. K SHARMA, HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY. INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, 24TH ED; GOEL PUBLISHERS: MEERUT, 2005; 295-300.
7. W.M. DONG HPLC INSTRUMENTATION AND TRENDS. MODERN HPLC FOR PRACTICING SCIENTISTS. USA. 2006; 5-10, 78-110.
8. A. SKOOG, DM WEST, FJ HOLLER, FUNDAMENTALS OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 7TH EDITION, SAUNDERS COLLEGE PUBLISHING, PHILADELPHIA, 1992, P.1-3.
9. K. A CORNERS. TEXTBOOK OF PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS, A WILEY- INTER SCIENCE PUBLICATION, 1ST EDITION 1967, P.475-478.
10. A.H. BECKETT AND STANLAKE J.B. PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY, PART 2,

CBS PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS; 4TH EDITION.2002; P.157-174.

11. [HTTPS://WWW.DRUGBANK.CA/DRUGS/DB00331](https://www.drugbank.ca/drugs/db00331)
12. [HTTPS://WWW.SCBT.COM/P/METFORMIN-D6-HYDROCHLORIDE-1185166-01-1](https://www.scbt.com/p/metformin-d6-hydrochloride-1185166-01-1)
13. [HTTPS://WWW.DRUGBANK.CA/DRUGS/DB06292](https://www.drugbank.ca/drugs/db06292)
14. [HTTPS://WWW.SCBT.COM/SV/P/DAPAGLIFLOZIN-461432-26-8](https://www.scbt.com/sv/p/dapagliflozin-461432-26-8)
15. [HTTPS://WWW.DRUGBANK.CA/DRUGS/DB06335](https://www.drugbank.ca/drugs/db06335)
16. [HTTPS://WWW.SCBT.COM/P/SAXAGLIPTIN-361442-04-8](https://www.scbt.com/p/saxagliptin-361442-04-8)
17. [HTTPS://PUBCHEM.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV/COMPOUND/SAXAGLIPTIN](https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Saxagliptin)
18. AFNAN E. ABDELRAHMAN, HADIR ET AL.,HPTLC METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF METFORMIN HYDROCHLORIDE, SAXAGLIPTIN
19. HYDROCHLORIDE, AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN IN PHARMACEUTICALS, CURRENT ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,
20. SHRUTI SURENDRAN,A DAVID PAUL ET AL.,A LC-MS/MS METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUS ESTIMATION OF A NOVEL ANTI-DIABETIC COMBINATION OF SAXAGLIPTIN AND DAPAGLIFLOZIN USING A POLARITY SWITCH APPROACH: APPLICATION TO IN VIVO RAT PHARMACOKINETIC STUDY, ANALYTICAL METHODS,2019,9
21. OLA HOSSAM-ELDIN EL-SHOUBASHY ET AL.,COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HPLC-DAD AND HPTLC FOR THE SIMULTANEOUS DETERMINATION OF A NEW MULTITARGET ANTIDIABETIC TERNARY MIXTURE IN COMBINED TABLETS,JPC – JOURNAL OF PLANAR CHROMATOGRAPHY – MODERN TLC,2020.

